

when they should have been determined as those of *U. andropogonis*.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY,  
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

## REVIEWS

### **Willis's Flowering Plants and Ferns\***

The publication of a third edition calls attention to this handbook in the Cambridge Biological Series as a book which is probably not so widely known in this country as its usefulness might warrant. The preface states that the book is aimed to supply such information about the plants met with in a botanical garden or museum, or in field work, as is required by any but specialists. The introduction contains helpful notes on field work and collecting. Following this, about one hundred pages are occupied with a brief and somewhat categorical account of general morphology and physiology, the paragraphs on nutrition, in particular, being rather inadequate. The constant emphasis on the phylogenetic point of view gives the discussion of morphology a suggestive value for teachers. This standpoint is further emphasized in the chapter on evolution and classification. In a two-page note at the end of the first part, the author announces his conversion to the theory of mutation, giving a brief but effective apology for this change during the publication of the work. The other chapters of this part are devoted to useful summaries of plant geography and economic botany.

The second and larger part of the book (covering over 400 pages) is a dictionary of "the classes, cohorts, orders, and chief genera of the flowering plants and ferns." It is unfortunate that this "provincial" group-terminology is retained, in view of the general use in America and in the best Continental works of the terms order and family, as prescribed in the Vienna Code, though even the makers of that Code had not arrived at a full appreciation of the desirability of uniformity in ordinal terminations.

\* Willis, J. C. A Manual and Dictionary of the Flowering Plants and Ferns. 12 mo. Pp. xii + 714. 1908. [3d ed.] Cambridge, University Press.

Part III consists of a glossarial index, including English names. Although the preface states that this edition has been enlarged to bring in colonial and American names of plants, yet the absence of such names as *Dryopteris*, *Stenanthium*, *Philotria*, *Filix*, and *Gyrostachys*, as well as scant mention of American works in his bibliography, suggests that the author is not very familiar with our manuals or journals. Nevertheless, this dictionary, especially as regards plants growing outside of our region, may be commended as a very convenient and valuable reference hand-book for American teachers and students.

TRACY E. HAZEN

BARNARD COLLEGE,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

JANUARY 27, 1909

The meeting was held at the Museum of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:40 P. M., President Rusby in the chair. There were 17 persons present.

After the reading of the minutes of the meeting of January 12, Mr. Fred. J. Seaver was nominated for membership.

The President appointed the following committees for the year 1909.

*Finance Committee:* Addison Brown and H. M. Richards.

*Program Committee:* Fred. J. Seaver, Tracy E. Hazen, Miss Jean Broadhurst, Charles L. Pollard, and Mrs. E. G. Britton.

*Field Committee:* Norman Taylor, E. B. Southwick, and Wm. Mansfield.

*Committee on Local Flora:* N. L. Britton, Chairman; *Phanerogams*, — N. L. Britton, C. C. Curtis, Eugene P. Bicknell, K. K. Mackenzie, E. S. Burgess, and E. L. Morris. *Cryptogams*, — Wm. A. Murrill, Mrs. E. G. Britton, Tracy E. Hazen, M. A. Howe, and Philip Dowell.

The scientific program consisted of two papers of which the following abstracts were prepared by the authors.

“Studies in the Embryology of the Mistletoe, *Dendropemon*”, by Miss Mary M. Brackett.